

American Agelenidae and some misidentified spiders (Clubionidae, Oonopidae and Sparassidae) of E. SIMON in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle

by Vincent D. ROTH

Abstract. — North American agelenid species of SIMON are reviewed. *Cicurina brevis* (Emerton) is newly recorded from Georgia. The epigyna of *Cicurina nevadensis* Simon and *Cicurina peckhami* (Simon), new combination, are illustrated. *Cicurina tersa*, of authors = *C. pusilla* Simon; *C. pusilla*, of authors = *C. tersa* Simon. A blind female of *C. tersa* Simon was noted among the syntypes of *C. pusilla* Simon. *Cryphoeca exlineae* n. sp. is described for *C. peckhami*, of authors. *Cybaeus accentuatus* Simon, nomen nudum, = *C. signifer* Simon, and *Hiconodon* Tullgren is resurrected from synonymy of LEHTINEN (1967 : 238). The genus *Pescennina* Simon is transferred from Clubionidae to Oonopidae and *Olbus* Simon from Sparassidae to Clubionidae *sensu lato*. *Olios fasciculatus* Simon is redescribed and *O. fasciculatus*, of authors is identified as *O. giganteus* Keyserling.

Résumé. — Des espèces d'Agelenidae (Araneae) de E. SIMON sont révisées. *Cicurina brevis* (Emerton) est citée pour la première fois de Géorgie. L'illustration des épigynes de *Cicurina nevadensis* Simon et *Cicurina peckhami* (Simon) nouv. comb. est donnée. *Cicurina tersa* des auteurs = *C. pusilla* Simon. *Cicurina pusilla*, des auteurs = *C. tersa* Simon. Une femelle aveugle de *C. tersa* est signalée parmi les syntypes de *C. pusilla* Simon. *C. peckhami* des auteurs correspond à une nouvelle espèce *C. exlineae*. *Cybaeus accentuatus* Simon, nomen nudum, = *C. signifer* Simon et *Hiconodon* Tullgren doit être retiré de la liste des synonymes de LEHTINEN (1967 : 238). Le genre *Pescennina* Simon est transféré des Clubionidae aux Oonopidae *sensu lato*; *Olios fasciculatus* Simon est redécrit et identifié comme *O. giganteus* Keyserling.

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INTRODUCTION

During a recent visit to Paris, I had the opportunity to study Eugène SIMON's spider collection, especially the syntypes of Agelenidae *sensu lato*.

The Agelenidae collection consists of 85 glass-stoppered jars numbered 1928-2012. Some jars contain one species, others many species in cotton-stoppered, numbered vials. The species and genera are indexed in an adjacent 3" by 5" card file. The collection is mixed with non-SIMON collections, and types are mixed with non-types. SIMON seldom designated types and apparently added additional specimens to vials of described species (some vials contain over 100 specimens), sometimes accidentally adding other species or even genera. See discussion under *Cicurina pusilla* Simon, *C. simplex* Simon, and *C. ludoviciana* Simon.

BANKS (1913) studied SIMON's collection and published one to several line descriptions or brief comments on North American spiders including the Agelenidae. His illustrations were poor to good but they should not have misled EXLINE (1936) and CHAMBERLIN and IVIE (1940) in the misidentification of *Cicurina pusilla* (Simon) and *C. tersa* Simon. BANKS also commented that *Cryphoea peckhami* Simon "looks like a small, pale *Cicurina*" but subsequent authors accepted EMERTON's (1909) statement under *Cryphoea montana* that "*Cryphoea peckhami* Simon resembles this species".

Brief reviews of the various types studied are supplemented with descriptions of the new species, *Cryphoea exlineae*, and illustrations of the epigyna of *Cicurina nevadensis* Simon and *Cicurina peckhami* (Simon). Type data not included in recent revisions of *Cicurina* Menge and *Cybaeus* L. Koch are added. Lectotypes were selected for some species, especially where more than one species was included in the syntype series.

The locality data given in the literature for many of SIMON's species are briefly reviewed here. He often only indicated the state : Colorado (*Cicurina robusta*) ; Nevada (*Cicurina nevadensis*) ; Louisiana (*Cicurina atomaria* and *C. ludoviciana*) ; and "Washington Territory" (*Cicurina simplex*, *C. tersa*, and *Cybaeus morosus*, *C. signifer* and *C. reticulatus*). The collector's name was illegibly written by SIMON as Mov., Morr., Moss., Moir, Moil, or Moll. One possible collector has been tentatively identified as Charles Theodor MOHR (1824-1901), a botanist who came to the West Coast of the United States in the late 1840's and later sojourned in Louisiana. The other was Herbert Knowles MORRISON who collected butterflies in Washington Territory in 1879-1880.

The format of descriptions, abbreviations, ratios, and spination follow those of ROTH and BRAME (1972).

AGELLENIDAE

Blabomma californica (Simon)

Chorizomma californicum Simon, 1895d : 136 ; 1898a : 261 ; f. 257 (eyes), 263, 265, f. 264 (♂).
Blabomma grandis Chamberlin and Ivie, 1937c : 219-221, f. 34-39 (♂, ♀).
Blabomma californica ; ROTH, 1956 : 117.

The male described by SIMON (1895d) and illustrated in a later work (1898a : 263, figs. 257, 264) was not found in the collection. A female from "San Francisco" in jar 1983, vial 8354, agrees with CHAMBERLIN and IVIE's (1937c) description of this species.

Cicurina brevis (Emerton)

Tegenaria brevis Emerton, 1890b : 194, pl. 7, f. 5 (♂), 5a (♀), 5b-c (eyes).
Cicurina brevis ; EMERTON, 1909b : 221-222, pl. 8, f. 6-6 a-d (♂, ♀) ; EXLINE 1936c : 8-9, f. 3, 5, 13 a-d (♂, ♀) ;
CHAMBERLIN and IVIE, 1940 : 29-31, f. 16-17, 69 (♂, ♀) ; KASTON, 1948 : 284, f. 920-921, 925-926 (♂, ♀) ; ROTH and BRAME, 1972 : 26, f. 33B (♀) ; BRIGNOLI, 1979 : 441, f. 9 (♀).

One male from "Georgia" (MOHR or MORRISON), vial 3279, new state record.

***Cicurina arcuata* Keyserling**

Cicurina arcuata Keyserling, 1887b : 460, pl. 6, f. 25 (♀) ; CHAMBERLIN and IVIE, 1940 : 63-65, f. 46-47, 84-85 (♂, ♀) ; ROTH and BRAME, 1972 : 26, f. 33A (♀).
Cicurina atomaria Simon, 1898b : 8-9 ; BANKS, 1913 : 180, f. 43 (♀) ; EXLINE, 1936c : 13, f. 18 (♀).

CHAMBERLIN and IVIE (1940) did not indicate that the syntypes of *C. atomaria* were seen. They consist of 3 females in vial 8692, jar 1983 from "Louisiana" (MOHR or MORRISON). These specimens agree with CHAMBERLIN and IVIE, 1940, f. 46-47 (♀).

***Cicurina ludoviciana* Simon**

Cicurina ludoviciana Simon, 1898b : 9 ; BANKS, 1913 : 180, f. 33 (♀) ; EXLINE, 1936c : 16 ; CHAMBERLIN and IVIE, 1940 : 56-57, f. 40 (♀).

Syntypes consist of 4 females in vial 8691, jar 1983, from "Louisiana" (MOHR or MORRISON). These specimens agree with CHAMBERLIN and IVIE (1940 : f. 40 (♀)). An immature male of the clubionid *Strotarchus piscatorius* (Hentz) was among the syntypes.

***Cicurina nevadensis* Simon**

(Fig. 1)

Cicurina nevadensis Simon, 1886d : 4 ; BANKS, 1913 : 180, f. 44 (♀) ; EXLINE, 1936c : 12 ; CHAMBERLIN and IVIE, 1940 : 37-38.

HOLOTYPE : One female, vial 5286, jar 1983, from "Nevada" (MOHR or MORRISON).

This species is near *C. arcata* Chamberlin and Ivie, 1940, but its lateral connecting canals do not project outward and forward.

Female (holotype)

Color in alcohol : sclerotized integument orange-brown ; abdomen pale with three gray chevrons, plus two blurred gray patches. Total length 5.6 mm. Carapace length 2.4 mm, width 1.9 mm, head width 1.1 mm, posterior eye row width 0.75 mm. Ratio of eyes AME : ALE : PME : PLE = 5/6/4/6. AME separated by half their diameter ; PME separated by 1 1/2 times their diameter and equally from PLE, AME, and ALE ; AME separated equally from each other. Posterior eye row slightly recurved (5/6), anterior row slightly procurved (4/6). Chelicera lightly geniculate ; promargin with three teeth, middle one largest ; retromargin with six equally separated teeth with two denticles mesad. Palpi, legs I and leg II right side missing.

Epigynum (fig. 1) : Similar to *C. arcata* Chamberlin and Ivie. Connecting canals long and

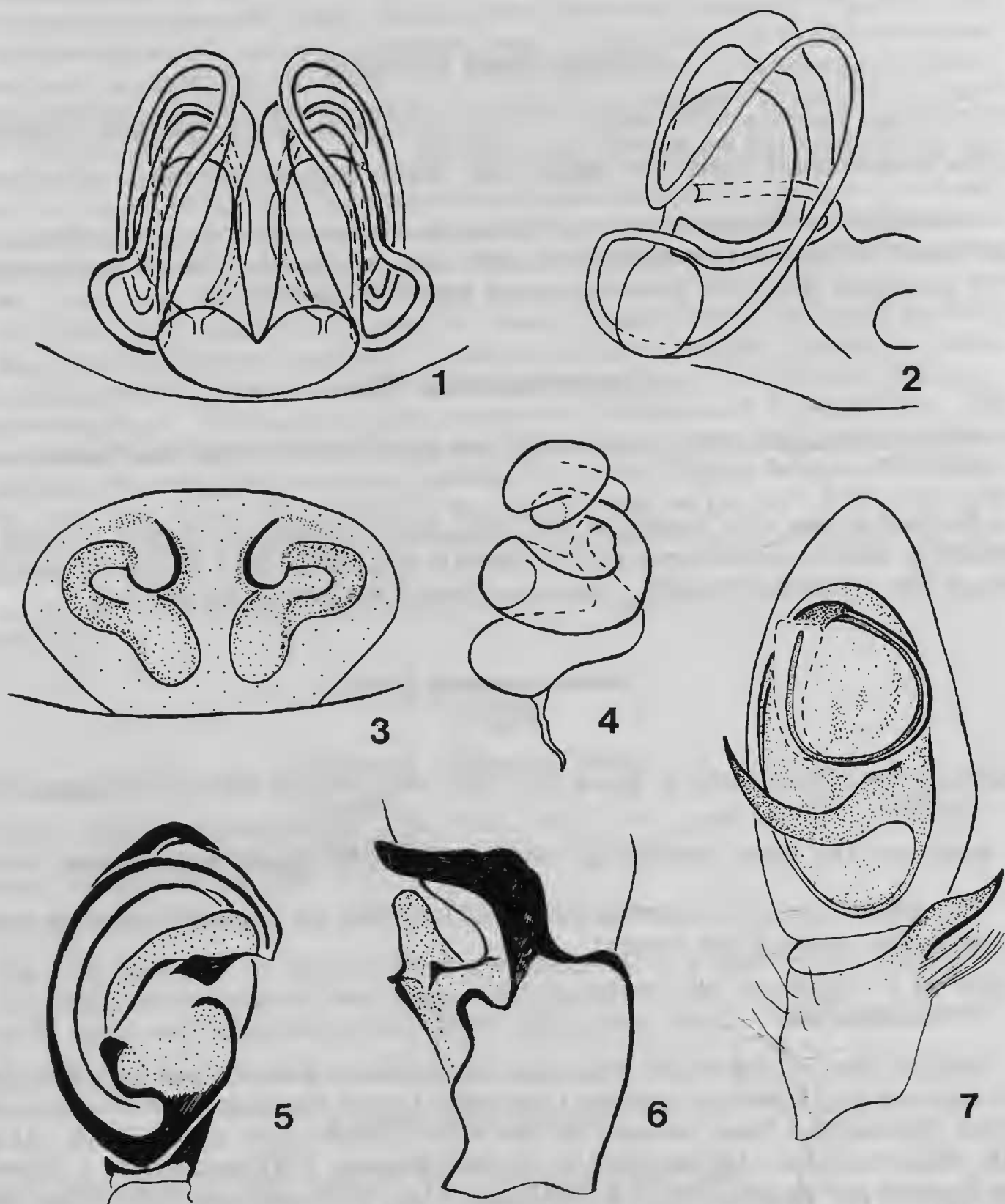


FIG. 1-7. — 1 : *Cicurina nevadensis* Simon, cleared epigynum, ventral view. 2 : *Cicurina peckhami* (Simon), left half of cleared epigynum, ventral view. 3-6 : *Cryphoea exlineae* n. sp. : 3, epigynum ; 4, right half of epigynum, dorsal view ; 5, palp, ventral view ; 6, dorsal apophysis of palpal tibiae. 7 : *Olios fasciculatus* Simon, ventral view of palpus.

winding, extending from atrium and bursa forward and back three times before entering spermatheca mesally near base. Atrium broader than long, produced posteriorly from anterior border.

***Cicurina peckhami* (Simon) n. comb.**

(Fig. 2)

Cryphoea peckhami Simon, 1898b : 9 ; 1898a : 262, 266, f. 258 (eyes) ; BANKS, 1913 : 180, f. 36 (♀ and leg).

There seems little reason for this *Cicurina* to have been overlooked. SIMON (1898a) misidentified the genus but commented, “je rapporte cependant au genre *Cryphoea* une espèce un peu anormale des États-Unis, *C. peckhami* E. Sim., dont les yeux médians postérieurs sont un peu plus séparés l'un de l'autre que des latéraux (fig. 258c) et dont les épines tibiales antérieures sont réduites à deux paires”.

EMERTON (1909b : 222) misled subsequent workers into believing that this species was a *Cryphoea* Thorell ; in his description of *Cryphoea montana*, he suggested that “*Cryphoea peckhami* Simon, from Washington territory, resembles this species”.

BANKS (1913) studied the type, illustrated the epigynum and leg I which shows typical *Cicurina* spination, and commented, “looks like small *Cicurina*”. His comments were overlooked by subsequent revisors (EXLINE, 1936c ; CHAMBERLIN and IVIE, 1940).

HOLOTYPE : Single female labeled “*Cryph. peckhami* E. S. Amer. sept. pacif. (Peckh.)”, vial 16116 in jar 2007.

Female (holotype)

Color in alcohol : sclerotized integument orange-brown ; abdomen pale with indistinct gray markings forming chevrons on posterior half.

Total length : 3.40 mm. Carapace length 1.56 mm, width 1.16 mm, head width 0.72 mm, posterior eye row width 0.44 mm. Ratio of eyes AME : ALE : PME : PLE = 4.5/8/6/6. Posterior and anterior eye row procurved (5/6). AME separated by half their diameter, almost touching ALE ; LE barely separated ; PME separated by their diameter and slightly less from PLE. Cheliceral promargin with three contiguous teeth, middle largest ; retromargin with 6-7 teeth, second tooth from base longest, subsequent ones smaller. Carapace/patella-tibia I ratio 81. Length of tibia-patella I, 1.26, IV 1.23. Spination : Femora I and II, dorsal 1-1-0 ; III and IV 1-0-0. Tibia I ventral 2-2-0, prolateral 1-1-1 ; II ventral 1 p-2-3. Metatarsus I ventral 2-2-2 ; II 1 p-2-3.

Epigynum (fig. 2) : Similar to *Cicurina pacifica* Chamberlin and Ivie and *C. arizona* Chamberlin and Ivie. Aperture of epigynum small, circular, opening into a large atrium and bursa from which connecting canals extend forward and slightly laterally becoming swollen distally (bulb) continues posteriorly across lateral edge of spermatheca, forward, then reversing, posteriorly looping around secondary spermatheca and up around primary spermatheca mesally to connect with dorsal ectal surface of primary spermatheca.

Cicurina pusilla (Simon)

Cybaeus pusillus Simon, 1886d : 3.

Cicurina pusilla; SIMON, 1898a : 242; BANKS, 1913 : 180, f. 34 (♀), 40 (♂).

Cicurina tersa nec SIMON; EXLINE, 1936c : 10-11, f. 15, 15a (); EXLINE, 1938b : 16, f. 12, 15 (♂, ♀);

CHAMBERLIN and IVIE, 1940 : 35-36, f. 22, 72 (♂, ♀).

Syntypes in vial number 5235, jar 1983, are labeled "*Cicurina pusillus* Simon, Wash. t. (sub. *Cybaeus*). " They consisted of 3 ♂, 36 ♀, one immature and one carapace.

The following species were among the syntypes of *pusilla* : *Calymmaria nana* (Simon) 1 female, *Cicurina idahoana* Chamberlin 1 female, *C. intermedia* Chamberlin and Ivie 1 female, *C. tersa* Simon, 1 male, 20 females, and one blind female.

A female lectotype and a male paralectotype have been selected.

EXLINE (1936c) listed BANKS' 1913 paper in which he correctly illustrated and identified *tersa* and *pusilla*, but she still misidentified her specimens. CHAMBERLIN and IVIE followed her misidentifications. They gave the reference to BANKS' 1913 paper under *C. pusilla* but not *C. tersa*. None of the authors studied SIMON's syntypes, as indicated by their statements that the types were "presumably" (EXLINE, 1936c) or "probably" (CHAMBERLIN and IVIE, 1940) in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris.

Cicurina robusta Simon

Cicurina robusta Simon, 1886d : 5; BANKS, 1913 : 180, f. 32 (♀); EXLINE, 1936c : 20-21, f. 21, 21a (♂, ♀);

CHAMBERLIN and IVIE, 1940 : 68-69, f. 53, 87 (♂, ♀); KASTON, 1948 : 285, f. 924, 929-930 (♂, ♀);

BRIGNOLI, 1979 : 441, f. 11 (♀).

Syntypes consist of 4 females in vial 6218, jar 1983 from "Colorado" (MOHR or MORRISON). These specimens agree with CHAMBERLIN and IVIE (1940 : f. 53). One female was designated as lectotype.

Cicurina simplex Simon

Cicurina simplex Simon, 1886d : 4-5; BANKS, 1913 : 180, f. 35, 38 (♂, ♀); EXLINE, 1936c : 15-16, f. 19, 19 a-c (♂, ♀); CHAMBERLIN and IVIE, 1940 : 45-46, f. 29, 79 (♂, ♀).

Syntypes in vial 5152, jar 1983, are from "Wash. territ." (MOHR or MORRISON).

BANKS (1913 : 180) mentions "several females" but also illustrated a male. Vial 5152 contained 2 ♂, 8 ♀ of *C. simplex*, in addition to the following species : *C. idahoana* Chamberlin, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, and *C. pusilla* Simon, 1 ♀.

The atrium of this species varies considerably from a single aperture to separate openings bridged in the center. A female was selected as lectotype and a male as paralectotype.

***Cicurina tersa* Simon**

Cicurina tersa Simon, 1886d : 4 ; BANKS, 1913 : 180, f. 45, 48 (♂, ♀).

Cicurina pusilla nec Simon ; EXLINE, 1936c : 10-11, f. 15, 15a (♀) ; EXLINE, 1938b : 15-16, f. 4, 13, 16, 17 (♂, ♀) ; CHAMBERLIN and IVIE, 1940 : 36-37, f. 23, 73 (♂, ♀).

Syntypes in vial 7893, jar 1983, are from "Wash. territ." (MOHR or MORRISON). Two females and a male were in the vial, but only a female was described by SIMON. A female lectotype was selected.

A blind (lacking eyespots) female *C. tersa* Simon was among the syntype series of *C. pusilla*. It is doubtful that this is a cave species but more likely an aberration.

***Cryphoea exlineae* n. sp.**

(Figs. 3-6)

Cryphoea peckhami nec Simon ; EMERTON, 1909 : 222 ; EXLINE, 1938b : 18-19, f. 5, 21, 22 (♂, ♀) ;

ROTH and BRAME, 1972 : 29, f. 39, 40 A, B (♂, ♀), and THALER, 1980 : 405, f. 17, 18 (♂, ♀).

Misidentifications.

"*Cryphoea*" *peckhami* Simon, a *Cicurina*, was misidentified by EMERTON (1909) when he wrote that it resembled his new species *Cryphoea montana*. His error was perpetuated by subsequent authors, see *Cicurina peckhami* (Simon). *Cryphoea peckhami*, of authors, was described and illustrated by EXLINE (1938) and THALER (1980) and illustrated by ROTH and BRAME (1972).

TYPE MATERIAL : Male holotype, 3 male and 3 female paratypes from Washington, Cedar Lake, N. Leadpoint, May 1962 (Wilton IVIE), deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

ETYMOLOGY : The specific name is a patronym in honor of Harriet EXLINE FRIZELL, my first mentor in arachnology.

Male (holotype)

Color in alcohol : sclerotization ranging from yellow-brown to orange-brown. Carapace slightly darker, especially head region ; dusky streaks outlining head, three triangular patches on each side of thoracic furrow. Legs ringed with dusky markings : femur, one distal ; tibia and metatarsus, one basal, and one distal. Abdomen gray above and sides with two pairs of pale blotches in line followed by two pale chevrons. Venter pale.

Total length : 3.7 mm. Carapace length : 1.9 mm, width 1.03 mm, head width 0.75 mm, posterior eye row width 0.46 mm. Ratio of eyes : AME ; ALE ; PME ; PLE = 5/9/7/7. Posterior eye row barely procurved (4/6), anterior eye row procurved (5/6). All eyes equally spaced, lateral eyes almost touching. Clypeus as high as diameter of ALE. Chelicerae straight,

long, extending past endites; promargin with 3 contiguous teeth, middle one largest; retromargin with 2 separated teeth (3-4 on other specimens). Labium wider than long (13/9). Endites quadrate, slightly convergent. Sternum longer than wide (43/34). Carapace/patella-tibia I ratio, 121. Lengths of patella-tibiae I and IV 2.3 mm, 1.9 mm. Partial spination: Femur, 1 distal, prolateral. Tibiae I and II, ventral (very short spines, half as long as diameter of tibia) 2-2-1 p-1 p, distal spines lateral. Metatarsus I-ventral 2-2-2. Abdomen longer than wide. Colulus inconspicuous, emphasized by two pairs of setae. Anterior spinnerets separated by more than their diameter, two segmented, distal segment narrow, ring-like; posterior spinnerets two-segmented, distal segment as long as wide, pointed at tip.

Palpus with two distal tibial apophyses (fig. 6), one, extal-ventral, bulbous at base, tapering to broad sharp tip and elbowed dorsal-ectal process, tapering to tip with small wart-like process at inner side of elbow. Short spur about as long as wide at base of elbowed process. Cymbium short (fig. 5), barely extending past bulb. Embolus arising basally making $3/4$ turn around edge of bulb to conductor. No median apophysis. Embolus with two short triangular processes, equally spaced from base of embolus.

Female (allotype)

Similar to male. Partial spination: spines of legs I and II much longer, twice as long as diameter of tibia or three times as long as diameter of metatarsus. Tibia I: 2-2-1 p-1 p, prolateral 1-0; II 2-2-1 p, prolateral 0-1-1. Metatarsi I 2-2-2.

Epigynum: Figures 3 and 4. Paired circular openings rimmed mesally and posteriorly, separated by their diameter facing ectally. Obliquely and transversely elongate spermatheca barely visible through integument posterior to openings. Aperture of epigynum opens into tubular bursa which coils dorsally, outward and anteriorly narrowing to $1/2$ its diameter, to a stout connecting canal which coils forward, folds back upon itself and twists posteriorly, expanding into the elongate spermatheca. Fertilization ducts are longer ($4/3$) than distal diameter of spermatheca.

Cybaeus morosus Simon

Cybaeus morosus Simon, 1886d: 2-3; BANKS, 1913: 180, f. 37, (♀); CHAMBERLIN and IVIE, 1932: 20-21, f. 1-4, 15-21 (♂, ♀); EXLINE, 1938b: 14; ROTH, 1952: 210, 212, f. 19, 31 (♂, ♀).

Syntypes consist of 2 females from "Wash. territ." (MOHR or MORRISON), vial 7224, jar 1935. These are typical of CHAMBERLIN and IVIE's 1932, f. 49 (♀).

Cybaeus reticulatus Simon

Cybaeus reticulatus Simon, 1886d: 1-2; BANKS, 1913: 180; CHAMBERLIN and IVIE, 1932: 17-18, f. 40, 42 (♂, ♀); EXLINE, 1938b: 12, f. 1 (♀); ROTH, 1952: 207-208, f. 18, 22.

Syntypes consist of 27 females, 5 males, 4 immature specimens, plus 2 females of *C. signifer* Simon. The specimens are in vial 5231, jar 1935, from "Wash. territ." (MOHR or MORRISON). They agree with CHAMBERLIN and IVIE's 1932, f. 40-41 (♂, ♀).

Cybaeus signifer Simon

Cybaeus signifer Simon, 1886d : 2 ; CHAMBERLIN and IVIE, 1932 : 12-14, f. 24-25, 32 (♂, ♀) ; EXLINE, 1938b : 11 ; ROTH, 1952, f. 16, 32 (♂, ♀)

Cybaeus accentuatus Simon ; LAMY, 1902 : 212, 217, fig. 62 (tracheal system) ; BONNET, 1956 : 1299, 4666.
Nomen nudum.

BONNET (1959 : 4666) suggested that LAMY, after a study of trachea, changed the generic name of *accentuatus* to *Cybaeus*. He assumes this “ car Simon n’a jamais décrit d’espèce de ce nom dans ce genre... ”. LAMY did not study *Trachelas accentuatus* Simon and the placement of *Cybaeus accentuatus* Simon under *Trachelas* in the catalog was an error of interpretation on BONNET’s part.

LAMY (1902) borrowed material from E. SIMON for his studies on the tracheae of spiders. One of the spiders whose tracheae was illustrated (fig. 62) came from vial 6831, labeled *Cybaeus accentuatus* Simon (probably a name SIMON intended to use for *C. signifer*). It is probable that this jar contains the syntypes of *C. signifer* Simon. This conclusion is substantiated by equally large amounts of *C. reticulatus* Simon on hand (vial 5231) from the same area and both species were described in the same paper (SIMON, 1886d) . Two female *C. signifer* were found in vial 5231 among *C. reticulatus* Simon syntypes, but no vial specifically labelled *C. signifer* was found.

Jar 1932, vial 6831, from “ Oregon — Wash. Territ. ” contains 6 males and about 90 females. A female lectotype and a male paralectotype were selected.

Hicanodon Tullgren, 1901, resurrected

Hicanodon cinerea Tullgren, 1901 : 253, pl. 19, f. 9a-9d ; ROTH, 1967 : 305, pl. 50, f. 1 (♀). Type species.

This Argentinian species was erroneously synonymized with *Rubrius* and transferred to Amaurobiidae by LEHTINEN (1967 : 238) on the basis of a misidentified female spider in the Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle collection. He indicated the possibility that this was the type “ ♀ ? type Paris ” but the female holotype is in the Swedish Museum of Natural History at Stockholm (ROTH, 1967 : 305).

CLUBIONIDAE

Olbus Simon, 1880m, new family placement

Olbus Simon, 1880m : 229, 295-6 (9, 75-76 reprint) ; 1897a : 97, 101, not *Olbus*, see *Olbophthalmus* (Anyphaenidae).

TYPE SPECIES : *Olios sparassoides* (Nicolet).

SIMON (1880*m*) described the genus *Olbus* in this revision of Sparassidae, based upon *Olios sparassoides* Nicolet. Subsequently (1897*b*) he described two new species in this genus which were later transferred to *Olbophthalmus* (Anyphaenidae). In 1904*b* : 98, SIMON stated, "En résumé, les caractères des *Olbus* sont intermédiaires à ceux des Chrosiodermateae et des Deleneae". A study of this species shows that it is not a sparassid.

***Olbus sparassoides* (Nicolet)**

Olios sparassoides Nicolet, 1849 : 415-416; SIMON, 1864 : 410.

Olbus sparassoides; SIMON, 1880*m* : 296; 1904*b* : 99 (redescription of new specimen); PETRUNKEVITCH, 1911 : 497; 1928, 159; ROEWER, 1955 : 730; BONNET, 1958 : 3158; BRIGNOLI, 1983 : 592.

A probable female syntype was located in SIMON's collection labeled "Chili, Gay", dried, wrinkled, and covered with fungi. This syntype was compared with a female, number 22317 from jar 1660 from "Pena flor" Chile and proved to be conspecific. This is not a type as indicated by the label but a more recently collected specimen, possibly the one redescribed by SIMON (1904*b* : 91).

An examination of this species shows a tracheal spiracle near the spinnerets (eliminating Anyphaenidae from consideration), lacks a trilobed metatarsal membrane (a synapomorphy for Sparassidae) but has six pairs of ventral tibia I spines, short conical stout and contiguous spinnerets and clubiona-like perpendicular tarsal claw tufts of simple hairs. These characters place *Olbus sparassoides* in the Clubionidae *sensu lato*, possibly in Tengellinae of the Miturgidae of LEHTINEN (1967).

OONOPIDAE

Group PESCENNINEAE, new family placement

Pescenninae Simon, 1903*a* : 1036, *lapsus calami*? (new group in Micariinae); BONNET, 1958 : 3485 (Micarrinae).

Pescennineae; ROEWER, 1955 : 607; BONNET, 1957 : 2851.

PESCENNINA Simon

Pescennina Simon, 1903*l* : 32-33, new genus, unplaced to family; 1903*a* : 1036 (Micariinae).

TYPE SPECIES : *P. epuloris* Simon, 1903.

The following references only list the genus in the Clubionidae or Gnaphosidae : PETRUNKEVITCH, 1911*c* : 505; ROEWER, 1955 : 607; BONNET, 1958 : 3485; REISKIND, 1969 : 165; BRIGNOLI, 1983 : 548, 582.

Pescennina epuloris Simon

Pescennina epuloris Simon, 1903l : 33 ; 1903a : 1036.

TYPE LOCALITY : “ Venezuela : Caracas ! San Esteban ! ” (Female holotype in Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, examined).

SIMON (1903a) described the group Pescennineae in the subfamily Micariinae but gave it a *inae* ending implying it was a subfamily. BONNET (1958 : 2851) noted “ C'est Pescennineae que Simon aurait dû écrire ”.

This oonopid was originally recognized as an Oonopid by SIMON. He first recorded it in his accession book (still at the Muséum) under entry # 3629 as “ Oonop. gen. ”. Later he was misled by what he thought were iridescent hairs “ pilis aureis micantibusque paucis ornatum ” (SIMON, 1903l : 33) but which was merely the iridescent integument. Following the description of the genus *Pescennina* he stated “ Les caractères de ce genre sont très ambigus et rappellent ceux des Oonopides ; je le rapproche cependant de *Micaria* et surtout des *Sphingius* ”. He did not indicate the family to which it belongs but described it among other Clubionidae *sensu lato*. That same year (1898a : 1036) he placed it in the Micarinae where it has been left since then. Subsequent catalogers placed this genus in Micariinae (Clubionidae or Gnaphosidae). The only specimen of *Pescennina* in the MNHN collection is one labeled *Pescennina divers* E. Simon. This must have been a manuscript name which was never published. The specimen has the same locality label as the type. An examination of the 1.7 mm long female shows no palpal claw, six eyes, a haplogyne epigynum, tarsal claws on an onychium and a scutum around the pedicel and both dorsally and ventrally on the abdomen. The specimen is bleached, transparent and somewhat iridescent as are some other specimens in the collection where muscles and tissues separated from the inner walls of the integument. CHICKERING (1951 : 224) also noted this iridescence in *Oonopinus pallidulus* Chickering from Panama.

An examination of other specimens measured by SIMON shows that he overstated his measurements by about 12 %, having miscalculated his optical measuring disk. This would account for the original description listing the specimen as 2 mm and the apparent type being only 1.7 mm in length.

Because of the above characteristics I am transferring *Pescennina* (Pescennineae) from the Micariinae to the Oonopidae.

SPARASSIDAE

Olios fasciculatus Simon

(Fig. 7)

Olios fasciculatus Simon, 1880m : 87-89 (male lectotype from Mariposa, California in jar 1652, vial 2654 in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, examined). This jar also contains many female *O. giganteus* Keyserling.

All references to *O. fasciculatus* Simon from 1898 to date refer to *Olios giganteus* Keyserling.

SIMON (1880m : 87-88) clearly describes the male and female but without illustrations. No female was noted in the collection with epigyna which agrees with his description. A rough translation follows : " Epigynum in a depression, almost round, divided by a brownish keel, very narrowed in front, gradually enlarged behind in a very elongated triangle ".

The description of the male lectotype agrees with that of SIMON's. An illustration (fig. 7) is added with a description of the male palpus :

Patella lacking apophysis, tibia with distal retrolateral apophysis broad at basal half, narrowing distally to a point curving outward ; a clump of setose hairs at base. Cymbium with dense scopular dorsal pad on distal half ; bulb with sickle-like tegular process arising prolaterally and extending across face of bulb ; embolus arises distally forming a complete circle, resting prolaterally in membranous gutter-like median apophysis (functional conductor).

A search for the female of this species among collections of *Olios* from California was fruitless. This raises the possibility that this species is mislabeled since such a large species should be found again. It is possible that SIMON contributed to the misidentification of this species by adding females of *O. giganteus* to this vial containing the male of *O. fasciculatus*. This is based on the fact that 2 females of *O. giganteus* are in SIMON's collection labeled as "*Olios fasciculatus* E. Simon, auct. det., Basse Californie. E. Digue 15-3-95" (March 15, 1895).

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